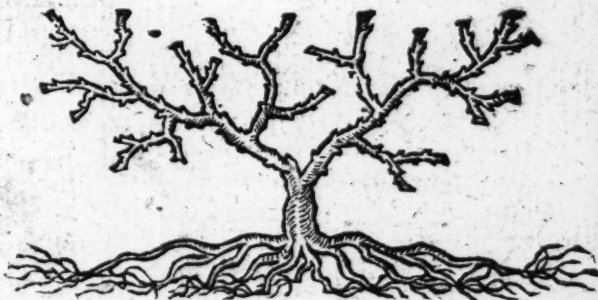


The Orchard, and the Garden :
CONTAINING CER
taine necessarie, secret, and ordi-
narie knowledges in Grafting and
Gardening. *Syn 7. 60. 173*

Wherein are described sundry waies
to graffe, and diuers proper new plots for
the Garden.

Gathered from the Dutch and French.

Also to know the time and season, when it is
good to sow and replant all manner
of Seedes.



LONDON,
Printed by Adam Illip.
1602.



2578:12



Here follow certaine common instru-
ctions, how the stumpe must be chosen,
wherupon you will graffe
or plant.



Verie diligent houbolder who will
plant, should chuse thereto a con-
uenient place, to the end that the
wild beaſt chaw not, nor pauce the
plants, or if they be young, whol-
ly eate in peeces, which to auoid,
is needfull to be in a towne or closed orchard, where
there be not too much shadows, wherein be a ſweet
ground well muckt, tilled and turned.

Euery plant will haue foure things.

First moiſtneſſe, ſo that the ſeedes or ſtumpe be
moiſt or greene.

Secondly, a conuenient place, which hath
ſuch earth as will lightly bee rubbed to pouder,
and that the Sunne may come to it: for where
there is ſilthie lome, a leane ground, or ſandy, or dry,
burnd, or ſalt ground, there is nothing good to
be planted, to haue any continuance: For the-
leſſe, where the ground is leane, there you muſt giue

The Orchard.

him moze dung. In a fat ground not so much. You must take heed, that the ground bee not too moist nor too dry. You must not mucke the trees with hogs dung.

Thirdly, A mediate water or nourishing moistnesse, therefore be those orchards best which are situated between two waters, for those that are placed by a water side, remaine still young and fruitfull, and haue commonly the barks smoother and thinner than the others. And those trees are moze fruitfull than others which are planted in a valley, or in the lower part of a deepe hill: for from those hills may come to them nourishment and moistnesse, and the ground which is so situated, is much fruitfull: but he that cannot get for his trees such a ground, must with all diligence seeke, if he may bying to his trees a little spring or pond, of which the trees may sometimes find some reuiuing, and if you may not haue any of those, and haue a garden, who by it selfe is naught: the trees will grow with thicke roots, which hindereth the growing of them, and drieth them at length.

Fourthly, The aire is required, which must be agreeable to them, and of complexion to beare, for there be some trees that doe prosper in all aires: to wit, apple and peate, cherry and plumtrees. Some will haue a cold aire, to wit, chesse-nut trees: and some a very warme aire, as the Palme and Pepper-trees: therefore they be rare with vs. That plant which hath these foure things shall prosper: and if they want one or moze of these foure things, they will decay, and their prospering perish.

At what time trees ought to be planted and set.

All kind of trees may be planted, transported, and cut in March, but it is better they be turned in October, for then the frost hurteth them not so much as at other times: for learned men say, that in drie townes and warine countries they plant in October or Nouember, and that in moist townes and cold vallies they plant in February or March: in none other time may you plant or graffe. When you will plant or set againe wild stumpes, if there be any thing broken at the root, cut it off. Euery plant must be set two foot one from another, or at the least one foot, especially when they should beare strong fruits: likewise when thou wilt set strong seedes, as Nuts, Almonds, and Peaches. When a man will plant two stumps, so must they be of two yeare old, except the Vine.

These things you must vnderstand of those plants or stumps which are planted with roots.

How the stumpes and plants must be prepared and dressed, which you will plant.

The plant or sprout you must cut round about, so that you leaue the very end of it, and put it then into a hole: but if the stumpe be great, cut it cleane off, and then put onely the vndermost part into a hole, long or short as you will: but if you find two stumpes growen together, you may cut the lesser away. And about all things you must take heede that the sprout grow vpright, and if it will not,

you must constraîne, and tie it to a stick,

Here follow certaine instructions how the trees
must be kept, and how you must
labour them.

Some trees will haue a fat ground, as figge trees
and mulberry trees; and some leane ground but
all trees be in that point equall, that they will haue
in the top drie ground, and in the bottome moist
earth.

² In harvest you must vncouer the roots of the
trees so deepe, that they may partly be seen, and lay
dung vpon them, which dung must be dissolued of
raine in the ground that it may come to the rootes,
which mucking giueth good encrease to the rootes.

³ If the ground wherein the trees stand, be too
sandy, then mixe among it saire and new lome: and
if it be too lomy then mixe amongst it sand in place
of mucke, the which you must not only doe hard by
the tree, but also foure or fve foot off from it round
about the tree, according as the tree is in lignes, or
that the roots are large and great.

Such diligence giueth to the trees great helpe,
for their nourishment & strength is thereby renewed.
Hereafter you shall vnderstand, whereby to know
the fruitfull soile.

⁴ In the fat ground the stumps wherupon you
will graffe, must be left long, but in leane ground
short.

⁵ The plantes of trees from their youth, till
three years, must not be cut nor shred, but they may
bee transported, and if they be too weake, you may
picke

pricke stickes next vnto them.

6 Diligent regard must be take, that no sprouts spring out of the stump, which might take the nourishment from the tree sprouts. and those boughes which spring from the root of the tree, at the first planting.

7 When thou perceiuest the yong trees to waxe weake, then vncouer the roots, and put other fresh ground to them.

8 If the ground be neither too soft nor too hard, then may you chuse all kind of stumpes (in februarye) for to plant, when the Greene iuice is dispersed in the barke, but when the ground is too hard, then the sweat holes or pores of the root do remaine closed and stopped, so that they cannot draw to them their nourishment: such hardnesse of the ground or earth hindereth the aire, and moistnes which cometh from beneath upward, for it cannot be pierced of the soft sprouts, with the small heat which is beneath, therfore you must come to help them with a spade, for with a plough you will neuer come to an end. because of the root.

9 There is great diligence to be taken for preserving of the trees, whē they begin to grow great, to scrape from the barke all rudenes, which is done when you take from them all superfluitie, and sprouts which come out of the tree. You may cut them in february.

10 It is good for the trees to mucke them often, and moderately to water their roots.

Also to cleaue the rootes, and lay stones into them, to the end they may reuiue againe, of the drynesse which they haue suffered, or of the barrennes
of

of the ground, or when the young planted trees for the great heat will perishe. Also when immoderate heat is, then you must helpe them with turning of the ground, & with watering, but the water where-with you should water them, must not bee altogether fresh, nor cold, or newly drawne out of a spring: but out of a ditch, pond, or well, or any other foule ditch water, or with spring water, which hath stand long in the Sunne, or put a little dung in the water, and stirre it once or twice well about, and the water will be fit, wherewith water your Trees. You may also keepe them with shadows and straw from the heat: or els put (in great heat) fat greene hearbes at the stumpe, tempered with lome: some annoint the stumpe (toward the South, or Mid-day) with chalke, some with oile, or with any other ointment that cooleth.

II When you would transpose a plant, or haue wild stumpes digged out to plant again, then mark the part which standeth towardes the South or Mid-day, and put it so againe when you graffe it.

How to keepe plants, stumpes, or trees, from the wild beasts, that they hurt them not.

Where the path of the beast is free and remedlesse, there must be put poles, and with thornes the same yong trees must be inclosed.

That the Deares spoile them not.

Take the pisse of a Deare, and annoint the Tree therewith.

That

That the Hares doe not hurt them.

Spit in thy hand, and annoint the sprouts there-
with, and no Hare will hurt them.

Here follow some instructions of grafting:



Test you must know that imping graf-
ing, and setting is all one thing.

The imping sprouts must be yong
and new with great bodies and ma-
ny eyes: for where many and great
buds be that is a token that is of a strong fruit.

The imping sprouts must be broken off at the
summe rising, although that those of the other side
broken off grow likewise: yet those of the other side

are most naturall & temperate of heat: Some countrey clownes beleeue, that if you in cutting of the sprouts, turne them vpside down, that they will neuer grow right, but be crooked,

3 All grafting and imping is done by putting one into another by a fast binding, that the little sprout may spread his boughes to the stumpe or tree, wherein it is grafted, that so it may become one tree.

4ouer young impses (which are so weak, that they will breake befoze they be put into the earth, or into the stumpe) are naught, and therefore they may not be imped or set.

5 When you impe vpon a house, or fruit tree, the fruit will be far better: But if you cut off a Garden tree a bzaunch, and impe it into one of his owne sprouts, it wil bring forth fruit of another tast, sozin and bignesse: for imping maketh all the diuersities in peares, apples, and other fruits.

6 It is farre better to impe low in the stumpe than in the top in the high branches: yet neuertheless, if you will make of wild Apple trees Garden trees, you may impe them vpon the top.

7 In great trees which haue a great barke, it is not so good to impe: for they take not to them so easily the veines of the roots which grow out of the young sprouts, because of her hardnesse, and especially when the imping sprouts are too weak. Wherefoze they which graffe trees, must seeke small and young stumpes, wherein they find much liquoz and litle hardnesse, and which may endure the binding.

8 It is best imping or grafting when the liquoz is in the barke, if you haue a great tree vpon the
which

which you would impe, and hath many bzaunches: you may cut them all off, and impe into the stumps all kind of boughes, such as you please: but if the tree be ouer old, so that her boughs be ronckled, and her moistnesse consumed, then cut the tree cleane off, and let the stumpe stand a whole yeare: after ward take sprouts which are sprung out of that stump, and graffe them, and cast the others away. Such a stump is like to bear, and therfore nourish as many sprouts as you please: but if it be a wild stump, graffe garden sprouts vpon it.

9 If you graffe a sprout or bough vpon a Hawthorne tree, that same bough will grow great, and the stumpe will remain small, therfore he that will impe vpon such a tree, see he cut it off by the root, then will the impeded sprout and the stumpe grow all of one thickeesse: but you must haue stil regard that you impe kind vpon kind, as apples vpon apples, pearces vpon pearces: for he that graffeth straunge vpon straunge, as pearces vpon apples, and apples on pearces, and such like, although it be done often for pleasures sake, yet will it not last: for the naturall nourishment is so, that it will hardly nourish a strange kind of fruit.

10 The tree which is graffed in februarye, in his fruits grow no wormes nor maggots.

11 When the imping sprouts begin to prosper, and wil not grow straight and leuell, then you must constrain them perforce, that they may grow orderly. Furthermore, you must haue a care to keepe the prospering sproutes well with stickees from the winde, if they stand any thing high, and especially when they haue stood a yeare or two: and when they

they are pricked in the stump, it is most needfull as shall after appeare. And because there be many and diuerse waies to graffe & know how wild stumps and trees are to be made garden trees: we thought it good to set some of them here downe.

Diuers fashions and waies of grafting
there be.

HE that will extraordinaryly graffe all manner of trees, he must know that the more one tree is liker another, the better it will prosper.

The first sort of grafting is, when the sprout is pricked betwene the barke and the wood of the stump, which must be done in May, or April, when the barke may easily be loosed from the tree, and is done after this sort.

First take a stump or tree, and cut him off with a sharpe Sawe, knife, or such like instrument, where he is smoothest and clearest, and full of iuice, and polish the place with the barke of the same tree which was cut off. Afterward tie the stump with a peece of barke, and then prick a hole betwene the barke of the tree with a prick of bone, elder wood, or yron, so that it cleaue not, and then put in the place of the pricke, the sprout, which you must haue broken off a plain and euen tree, of a good kind, and one yeare old, which you shall know by this: euery bzaunch haue runckled knots like the ioynt of a mans finger, cut it at one side vnder the knot, so that you touch not the heart of the Tree: and at the other side, you must softly loose the barke, that the sprout may ioyne very close to the stump, then pull out the

the pickle, and take the sprout, and turne the green barke to the barke of the stumpe, so that it may stand freight.

The sprout may be foure or five fingers, or eight at the most, high aboue the stumpe.

Of this sort of unping you may set two, three, or more, according to the bignesse of the stumpe, or as he can beare. provided alwayes that they stand at the least the length of a finger one from another.

Afterward tie it fast (with barke) together, and put ouer it good mucke, and tie ouer it a cloth, that no raine, or aire, may come betweene it and hurt it. This sort of unping is commonly used in stumps, which are great and old trees, whose bark is thick and strong, as apple trees, peare trees, cherry trees, and willow trees, on which are impied oftentimes apples, also on figge trees, and chestnut trees.

Such grafting is also done in high stumps, and bzaunches, which be great, but they must be well kept from the wind, that it do not breake them.

After this sort you may graft many sorts & kinds of peares vpon one tree, but if you bring peares vpon apples, or apples vpon peares stumps, it will not last long, as aforesaid.

The first way of grafting prospereth best, and hath a good continuance, there be many other sorts of grafting, as followeth.

Another way of grafting is, when the stumps are clouen, and the sprouts afterwards

are put in, the which doe as follows followeth.

Take a young tree which is scant of the bignesse of a finger, and cut it smooth and even, and cleaue it in the middelt, then take the sprout which you will impe, and cut it thre square, and at the one side leaue the barke vncut, and then turne the same barke outward at the stumpe, and tie it fast, as I haue taught, that the wind noz rayne hurt him nor.

Otherwise.

When the stump is vncouer'd and cleane bur-
nist at the soft place, then tie him fast, that he cleaue
no fudther than to the length of your sprout, which
you must graffe vpon him, and then leaue the prick
in it, then make your sprout pointed like a pizke, so
that the middle be not touched, then put it into the
cleft, hauing cleansed the hole first with the point of
a knife, so that one barke may touch the other, and
outward one wood another, to the end the moisture
may haue the moze easie his course, the pul out the
pizke, and that which remaines open and bare be-
tweene the cleft and the sprout, that bind wel euery
where with the barke of the tree, oz with hard pze-
ssing with a little sand, oz with dung of an Oxe, oz
with ware, oz with a linnen cloth washed in ware,
that no raine, wind, oz woormes may hurt it. This
helpeth much to keepe the moistnesse in, which com-
meth from the root, that it cannot breake out, but
nourisheth the better the new plant: but when the
stumps are great, they be cleaued after two wayes.
The first is, that you cut oz cleaue the tree with a
knife at one side only, till vnto the heart, & that you
graft

graft into it but one sprout. The other is, that you cleave it all at once, and that you picke or graft on euery side one sprout, or one alone, and leaue the other side without.

When the stumpe is but a little bigger, then the sprout must necessarily bee clouen in two, and you must graft but one sprout into it, as is said in the beginning.

This cleauing may be done in february, March, and Aprill, then it is good to cut them before they be green, for to keepe the better vnder the ground, in cold or moist places.

The third way of grafting.

This sort of grafting is very subtil, wittie, and ready, and is done as followeth.

Go to a smooth Apple or Pearre tree, in Aprill, when the trees get liquour, and seeke a bzaunch which hath greene eyes, and see that the same bee lesse than your little finger, and teare it from the tree, and where you see that the green sprouts will come off, there cut them off wholly, and cleanse the middle thereof, that the little red at the wood may turne about, and draw it not off, until you come vnto another good pearre or apple tree, and seeke there another bzaunch of the same bignesse that the other was, and cut it off, and take from it likewise the red, as far as you will put them againe, and looke where the bzaunches ioyn; that they may well sit together vpon the top, and tie the same place gently and well with a little barke, behind and before, that the water may not hurt them, and in the first
pearre

peare it bringeth forth leaues and branches, in the second, flowers, which you may breake off, for the sprout is yet too tender, so that it may beare no fruit, and in the third yeare it bringeth flowers and fruit, and by this meanes you may taste diuers kinds of peares and apples vpon one tree. I haue likewise set such sprouts vpon wild stumppes, and they haue prospered.

The fourth way of grafting.

How buds are transported and bound vpon another tree. like as a plaister is tied to a mans body, this sort of grafting is called in Latine Emplastrum. Wee read of such a sort of grafting, which is called in Latine Abducellum, and it is much like vnto this sort, wherfore we will only speake of it, and is done after this sort.

When you see vpon a great fruitfull bough, a budde that will prosper without doubt, and wouldst haue plant it vpon another tree, take a sharpe knife, & lift the barke vp two fingers breadth, that the bud be not hurt, then goe to another tree, vpon the which you will graft, and cut into a conuenient place, a like hole into the barke, & put the same bud with the barke into it, and tie it with dung or with a clout which hath lien in a dunghill once he cut, that it may be kept from the outward damage of weather, and for an especiall nourishment and keeping of the inner iuyce; then cut off the branches round about it that the mother may the better nourish the new sonne: within twenty dayes after, take away the band, so that you see that the strange bud hath

hath prospered and ioyned himselfe with the tree. This may be done in March, when the bark cometh easily from the tree. Also in April, May, and June, and yet she prospereth both before and after a time, when you may conveniently find such buds.

This sort of planting prospereth best in a willow tree or such like, which is pierced through, and is done after this sort.

The fifth way.

Vhen you pierce a willow stick with a sharp piercer, see that between every hole be left the space of one foot, and prick therein branches a little scraped, and put the stick into a ditch, so that the branches stand upright and one part of the stick must remaine ouer the earth, and within a yeare after take it out of the ditch, and cut the stick asunder, so find you the branches full of roots, and put every one into a hole in the ground, and it would not be hurtfull that the holes were stopped with lome, or with ware.

Some doe take in March a fresh Beech tree, which is of a mans thicknesse, and pierce him ouerthwart with maine and great holes and small holes till vnto the lowermost bark, or quite through: then take sprouts or boughes, which be as big and small, that they may fit into the holes: and when you will put them into the Beech stumpe, you must scrape the vppermost bark off, vntil the green and no further: then the bough must remaine into the Beech, the sprouts must stand a foot or somewhat lesse asunder, then keepe your beech stump with the
C
sprouts

sprounts in a fresh ground, and scant a foot deepe, you must first maime the sproutes, that they may not flourish, then the next March ensuing dig it out with the sprouts, and cut it asunder with a Saw, and euery blocke which is cut off with his branch, you must set in a fresh ground, and so they wil bring forth the fruit the same yeare.

The sixt way.

This way teacheth how to graffe, that they may bring forth fruit the first yeare, the which doe as followeth.

Take an old stumpe of what kind soeuer it be, the vppermost bark all to the lower green bark, a span long or somewhat lesse, which doe in haruell in the wane of the moone, and annoint it with Oxe-dung and earth, and tie it with bark, and after in March when trees are transposed from one place to another, then cut the same branch from the tree, and put it into the ground, and it will bring fruit the same yeare. I haue scene that one hath pickt stickes on Ashallow rue, in the earth and hath pulled them out againe vpon Christmas eue, and put bouges in the holes, and they haue prospered and come out.

The seuenth.

Pierce the top of a stump, which is not ouer smal, and draw a bark through it, and maime it with a knife as far as it standeth on the top, and in eight daies after poure water vpon it, that the top of the stumpe may close. This must be done in haruell, and

and in the March following cut it off from the tree, and bruse the top, and put it with the same earth in another ground.

The eight way.

Will you graffe a tree, that the fruit be without stones. Take a sprout and graffe it into a great stump, with the thicker and lower part of the sprout, then take the vpper or thinner end of the sprout, and cut it also fit to be grafted, and turne it downward, and graffe it into the said stump, and whē the sprout of both sides prospereth, cut it in the midst asunder, so that which is growne right vpperward with the tree, the fruit of it hath stones, but that which was the top of the sprout that groweth contrary, bringeth forth fruit without stones. And if so be the turned sprout prosper, you must breake off the other, to the end that the turned sprout doe not perishe, which you may try after this sort: for oftentimes it cometh and prospereth, and many times it is perished and spoiled.

How Cherries are to bee grafted, that they may come without stones.

Will you make that Cherries growe without stones: pare a little Cherry tree of one year old at the stump, and cleane it asunder from the top to the roote, which doe in May, and make an Iron ſit to draw the hart or marrow from both sides of the tree; then tie it fast together, and annoint it with Oxe dung or lome, and within a yeare after, when

it is growne & healed, go to another litle tree which is of the same kind, and which hath not yet broght fruit, and graffe that same on the litle tree, so shall that same tree bring his fruit without stones,

How a Vine is to be planted vpon a Cherry tree.

PLant a Vine tree next vnto a Cherrie tree, and when it groweth high, the pierce a hole into the Cherry tree right aboue it, that the hole be no bigger than the vine is thicke, & pare the vpper barke of the vine bzaunch till vnto the greene, so farre as it must go thzough the tree, and look well to it, that the bzaunch of the Vine be not bzused and well annointed. You must not suffer any sproutes to come out of the vine fro the ground vp. but vnto the tree onely, that which commeth out of the other side, let that same grow & bring fruit. The next March following, if the vine prosper and grow fast into the tree, then cut the vine from the tree off, and annoint the place with diligence, and it will bring fruit,

How a grape of a Vine may be brought into a glasse,

Will you make that a grape grow into a narrow glasse, take the glasse befoze the grape cast her bloud oz while she is litle, & put her into the glasse, and she will ripen in the glasse.

To graffe Medlars on a Peare tree.

If you graffe a bzaunche of a Medlar vpon a Peare-tree, the Medlars will bee swete and durable,

durable, so that you may keepe them longer than otherwise.

How Apples or other fruits may be made redde.

If you will graft vpon a wilde sumpe, put the sprouts in Rikes blood, and then graft them, and the fruit will be red,

Otherwise.

Take an apple bzaunch, and graft it vpon an alder sumpe, and the apples will be red, Likewise if you graft them vpon cherry trees.

Of the Quince tree.

The Quince tree commeth not of any grafting, but you must plucke him out by the rootes, and plant him againe into a good ground or earth.

Otherwise.

The Quince tree requireth a dry & sweet ground, and he prospereth therein.

How to make that Quinces become great.

Take a bzaunch of a Quince tree when it hath cast his blood, where a Quince groweth at, and put it into a pot, and set it into the ground, and let

the Quince grow in it, and it will be very great,

And if you wil shew some cunning therewith, cause to bee made a pot, which hath a mans face in the bottome of it, or any other picture whatsoeuer, and when the Quinces haue blossomed, then bewee the branch, and put the quince into the pot, and she will grow very bigge, in the shape of a man, which may also be done in pompons, mellons, cucumbers, and other earthly fruits,

The conclusion of grafting.

Out of all the forerewritten causes (gentle reader) is evidently shewen, that although euery planting or grafting be better from like to like, & from kind to kind, yet neuer thelesse it agreeth also with contrary kindes, as now is said, wherefore he that wil exercise and vse the same, and try diuers kindes, he may see and make many wonders.

What ioi and fruit commeth of trees.

The first.

The first is, that you plant diuers & many kindes: for euery householder who hath care to his nourishment, with all diligence causeth oftentimes such trees to be brought from forraine countries,

The second.

The second is, when the trees be planted and set orderly and pleasantly, they giue no small pleasure

sure to a man, therfoze euery one shuld cut his trees
orderly, and he that cannot, should procure other
men to do it, which know how to do it.

The third is of well smelling and
spiced fruit.

Cleave a tree asunder, or a bzaunch of a fruitfull
tree, to the hart or pith, and cut a peece out of it,
and put therein powdered spices, or what spice soever
you will, or what colour you will desire, and tie a
barke hard about it and annoint it with some and
oil of dung, and the fruit will get both the saour and
colour, according to the spice you haue put in it.

How softer fruits be made sweet.

Vhich tree beareth softer fruits, in the same
pierces a hole a foot or somewhat lesse a-
bout the root and fill that with honey and stop the
hole with a haire thegze bzaunch, and the fruit will
be sweet.

How trees ought to be kept when they wax old.

When trees loose their strength and vertue for
age & the bzaunches bzeake off for the weight
of the fruit or when they wax barren for lacke of
moisture, that they beare not fruit euery yeare, but
scant carrie other or third yeare, you may cut some
of his beause bzaunches, which he can little nour-
rish, which is done to the end that he might keepe
some moisture to himselfe for his nourishment, for
els

els the moistnesse would go all into his bzaunches.

Wherby you may marke whether you must giue them or take away from them, bzaunches, according to their nourishment, and as the earth where he standeth, can abide, that is, you must leaue them so much as will nourish them, and no more, which if you doe not, the trees will bring so little fruit, that your labour will not be recompensed.

Which cutting of trees may be done from the beginning of Nouember till to the end of March, in warme countries. But it is more naturall to be done, from the time that the leaues fall, till the time that they begin to grow green again, except where the frost is very great and sharpe.

How trees must be kept from diuers sicknesses,
and first how to keepe them from
the Canker.

When the Canker commeth in any tree, he becommeth barren and dry, for it moun-
teth from the stumpe into the top, and when it taketh a peare or apple tree, the barke will be blacke and barren therabouts, which must be cut off with a knife, to the fresh wood, and then the place must be annointed with oxe Dung, and tie it with barke, so that neither wind nor raine may hurt it.

Against wormes which must be driuen out
of the tree.

It happeneth oftentimes, that the superfluities of
moistnesse in the trees breaketh out like as some-
times

times to a man or beast betwene the flesh and skin: and when that beginneth to rot, woymes grow out of it which take his strength away, wherefore marke.

When the barke of a tree at any time swellth, cut it presently open, that the poplon may run out; and if you find already woymes in it, draw them out with a little yron hook.

How the wormes are to be killed, if they be already growne into the tree.

If you will kill the woymes which grow in the tree, take pepper, lawzell and incense, and mingle all well together with good wine, and pierce a hole into the tree downward, till to the pith or hart of the tree, and poure this mixture into it, and stop it with a hawthorne, and the woymes will die.

Otherwise.

Take ashes or dust, and mingle it with sallet oile, annoint the trees therewith, and the woymes will die.

Otherwise.

Take powdered incense when you graffe, and bring it between the barke of the stump, which you will graffe, and no woymes will eat the fruit.

When a tree in many places becommeth changeable because of woymes, or superfluous humours. Cleaue the tree at some end from the top of the

D

stump

stampe to the earth, that all the foule liquors may come out and dry. Also when a tree becommeth sicke because of euill humours oz fault of ground, so y^e he becommeth woꝝm-eaten, oz bzingeth no fruit, take the earth away from the root, and put other sweeter in the place, and pierce a great hole in the rumpe, and put therein a pin of oke, and it helpeth.

A remedie against Caterpillers.

ALl kind of Caterpillers which eat the greene, and blossomes of the tree, doe hurt them very much, so that thereafter may come no fruit.

Therefore their egges which lie hidden, as it were in a cobwebbe, must diligently be serched, and burned from the boughs, before they bring forth other Caterpillers, which do in December, January, and february.

Some were wont to breake them off, and tread the with their feet, but therewith they be not wholly killed. The fire consumeth all things, and therefore it is best to burne them.

Against the Pismires or Ants, when they will hurt the young trees.

Cut the leaues off which are eaten oz poysoned of the Ants oz Pismires, and where there is any thing made vncleane in the top of the tree of those little woꝝmes, that rub in peeces with your hands, that it may not staine the other leaues, and that the young sprouts may grow by without any hinderance,

How

How to keepe the Pismires from the
Trees.

First make a iuice of an hearb called Portabaca,
and mix it with vineger, and sprinckle the stumpe
therewith, or annoint the stumpe with wine dzeags.
Some take a little weake pitch, but very thinnie,
that it may not hurt the tree.

Another instruction.

Take a litle bundle of cotten, woll, flaxe, or towne,
and lay it about the stumpe, and tie likewise a
bundle aboue, about the stumpe, and drato it out a
litle, and the Pismire can do no hurt, or put about
the stumpe bird-lime.

In what time of the haruest the fruit must be
gathered.

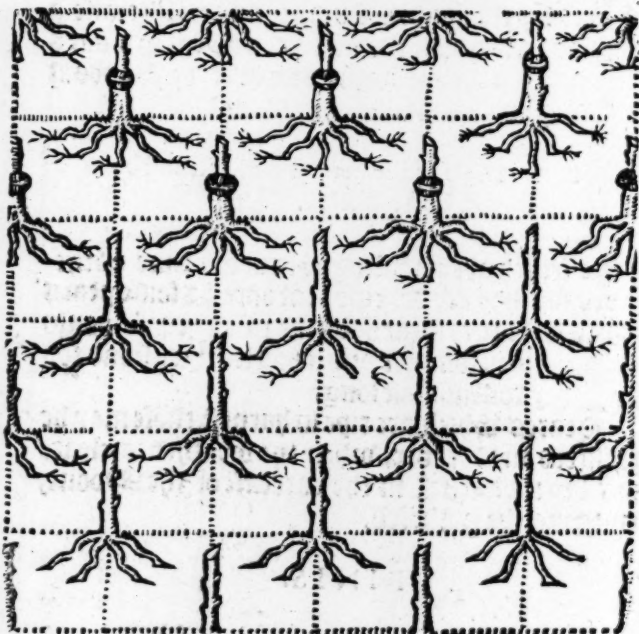
The fruits are not altogither at one time gathe-
red, for they are not ripe al at once, as some pears
which shew the ripenesse by the colour, those should
be gathered in sommer, and if you let them stand too
long, they will not last long.

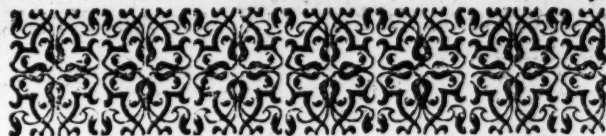
Pears which are ripe in haruest, those may be
gathered in October, when the weather is cleare
and dry: in haruest in the encrease of the Moone,
fruits may be gathered,

FINIS.

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A





A short instruction verie profitable
and necessary for all those that delight in gardening,
to know the times and seasons when it is good to sow
and replant all manner of seeds.



Cabbages must be sowne in februarye,
March, or Aprill, at the wa-
ning of the Moone, and replanted
also in the decrease thereof.

Cabbage Lettuce, in februarye,
March, or Iuly, in an old moone.

Onions and Leekes must be sowne in februarye
or March, at the waning of the moone.

Beets must be sowne in februarye or March,
in a full moone.

Colewortes white and greene in februarye, or
March, in an old moone, and such a signe ✕, it is
good to replant them.

Parfnips must be sowne in februarye, Aprill, or
Iune, also in an old moone.

Radish must be sowne in februarye, March, or
Iune, in a new moone.

Pompons must be sowne in februarye, March,
or Iune, also in a new moone.

Cucumbers and Melons must be sowne in fe-
bruarye March, or Iune, in an old moone.

Spirage must be sowne in februarye or March,
in an old moone.

Parsely must be sown in february, or March, in a full moone.

Fennel and **Annisseed** must be sown in february or March, in a full moone.

White Cytize must bee sown in februarie, March, Iuly, or August, in a full moone.

Cardus Benedictus must be sown in february, March, or May, when the moone is old.

Basill must be sown in March, when the moone is old.

Pourslane must be sown in february or March in a new moone.

Margeram, **Violets**, and **Time**, must be sown in february, March, or Aprill, in a new moone.

Flower-gentle, **Rosemary**, and **Lauander**, must be sown in february or Aprill, in a new moone.

Rocket and **Garden Cresses** must bee sown in february, in a new moone.

Sauell must be sown in februarie or March in a new moone.

Saffron must bee sown in March, when the moone is old.

Coriander and **Burrage** must bee sown in february or March, in a new moone.

Hartshorne and **Samphire** must bee sown in februarie, March, or Aprill, when the moone is olde.

Gilly-flowers, **Harts-case**, and **Wall-flowers**, must be sown in March or Aprill, when the moon is old.

Cardons and **Artochokes** must be sown in Aprill or March, when the moone is old.

Chickweede must bee sown in februarie, or March,

March, in the full of the moone.

Burnet must be sown in february, or March, when the moone is old.

Double Marigolds must be sowne in february or March, in a new moone.

Flop and Sauzie must bee sown in March, when the moone is old.

White Poppy must bee sown in february or March, in a new moone.

Palma Christi must be sown in february, in a new moone.

Sparges and Sperage is to be sown in february, when the moone is old.

Larkes-foot must be sown in february, when the moone is old.

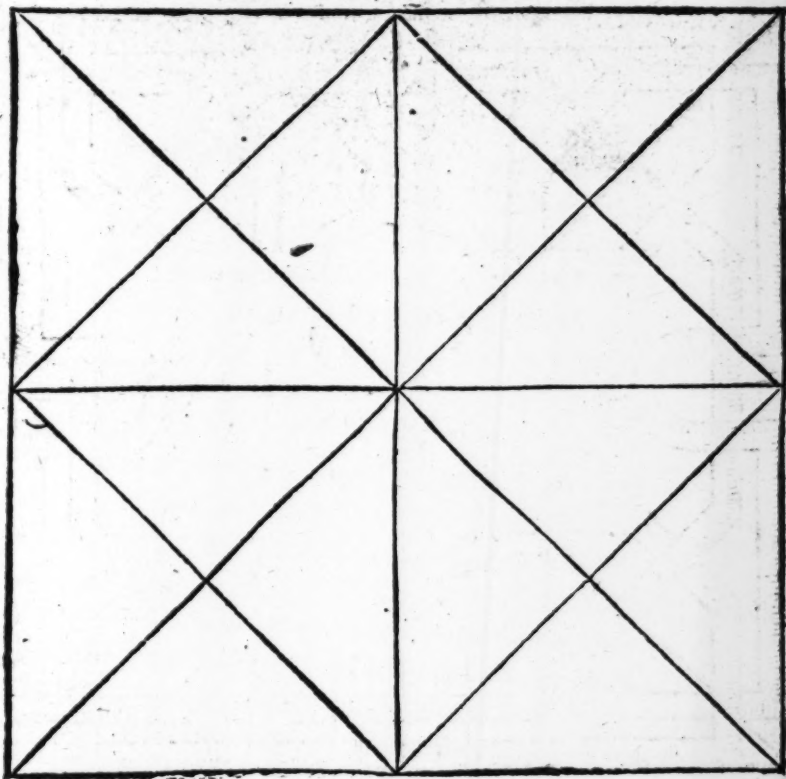
Note, that at all times and seasons Lettuce, Radish, Spinage, and Parsnips, may be sowne.

Note also, from cold ere to be kept Colewortes, Cabbige, Lettuce, Basil, Carduus, Artochokes, and Coleflowes.





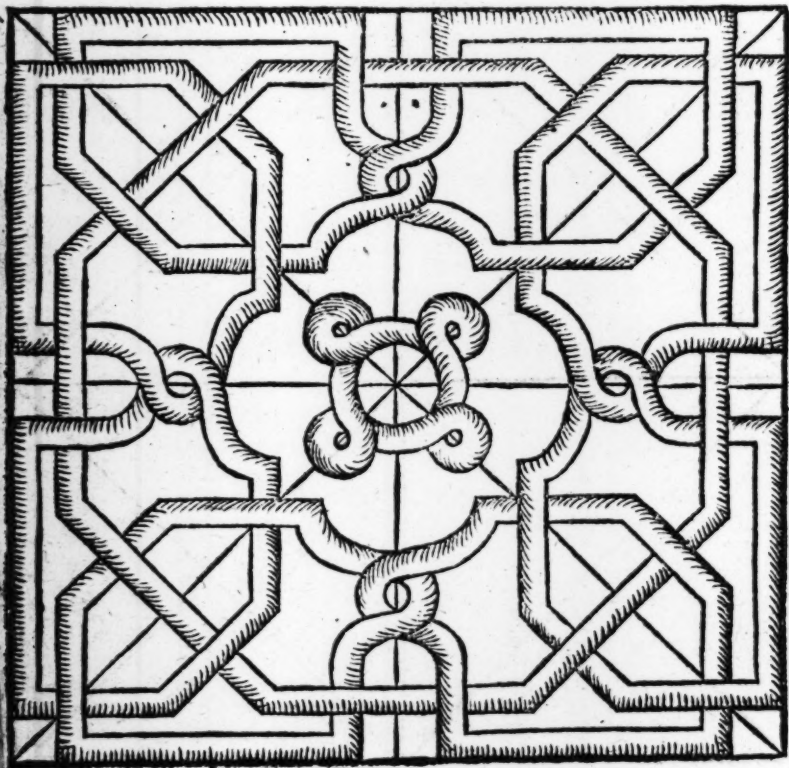
A DIRECTION TO SET OR LAY
your lines or thread to make or draw a simple
knot, without a border.



You must leaue your lines as they be first set, vntill your knot
be altogether finished or done.

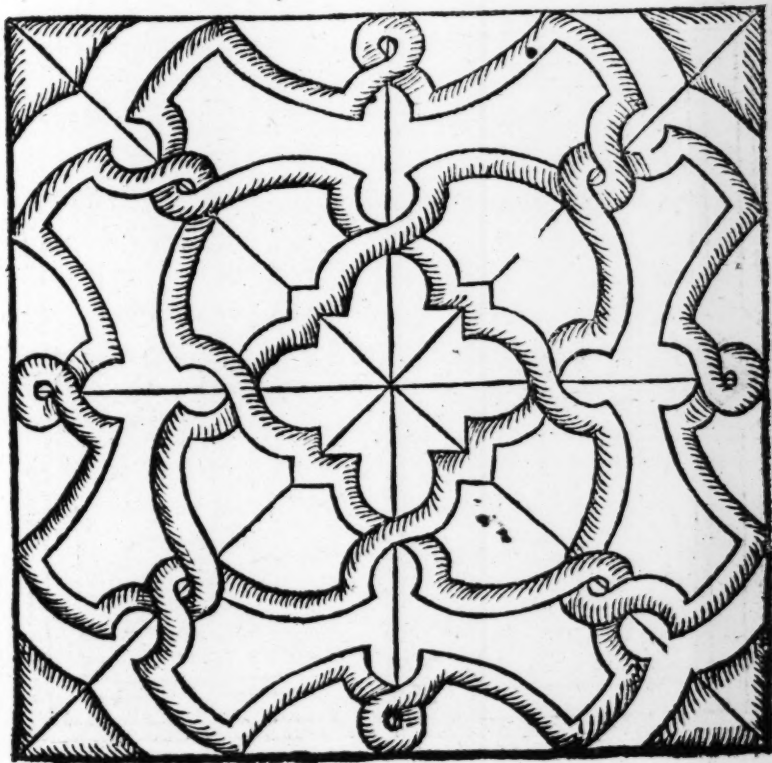
E

THE MANER OR ORDER TO SET
the thread or line vpon another manner of knor,

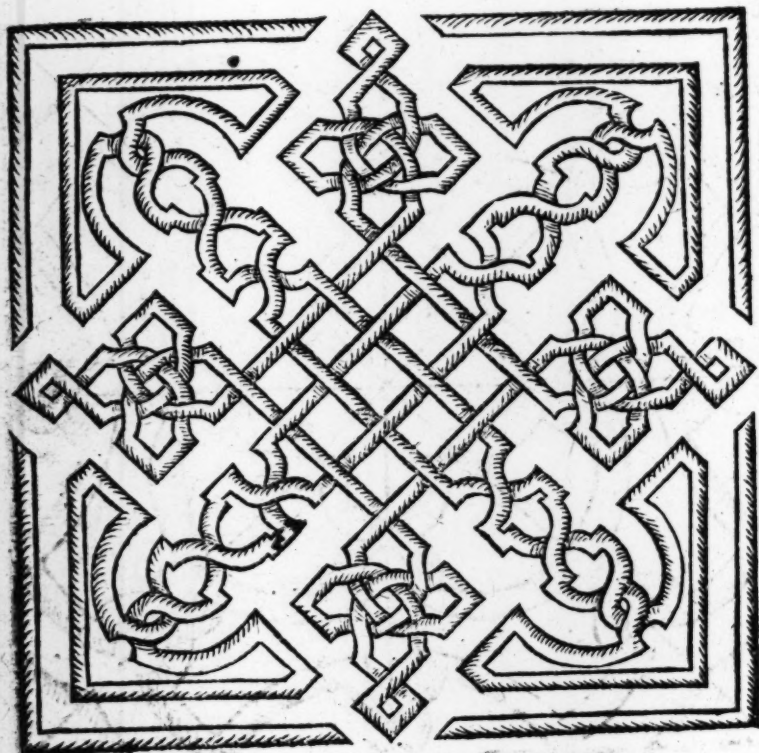


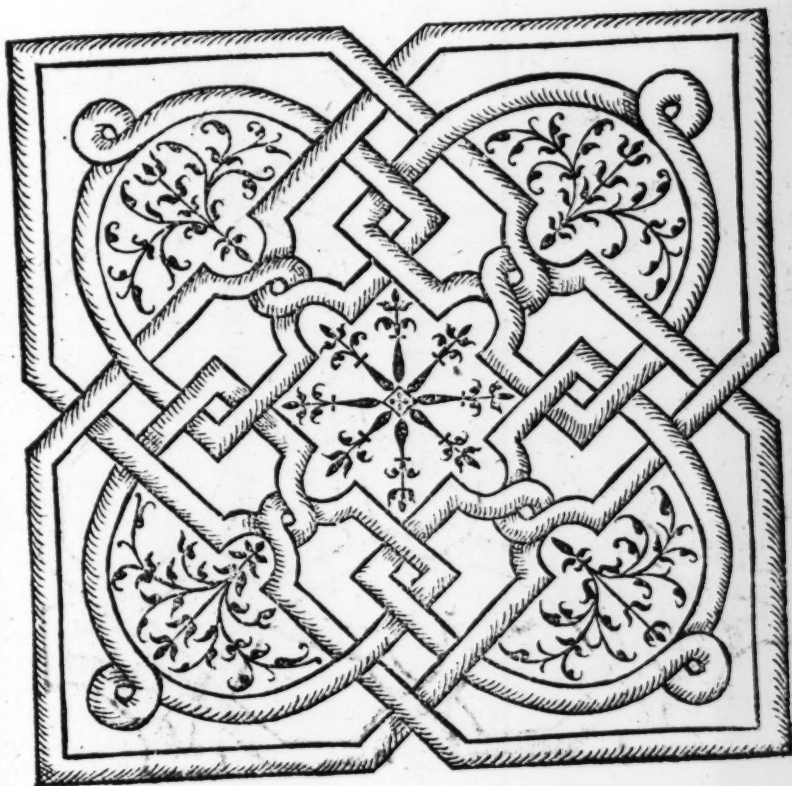
For the first knot, the thread is laid out in a square frame, with the lines interlocking to form a central circular motif. The diagram shows the thread being laid out in a square frame, with the lines interlocking to form a central circular motif. The diagram shows the thread being laid out in a square frame, with the lines interlocking to form a central circular motif.

A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR
lines to make another manner of knot.

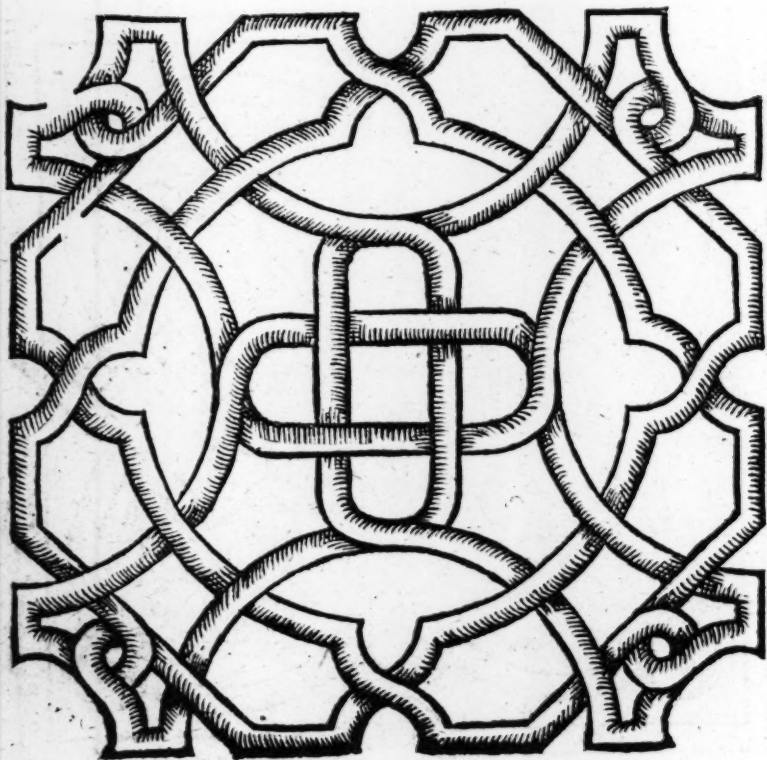


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

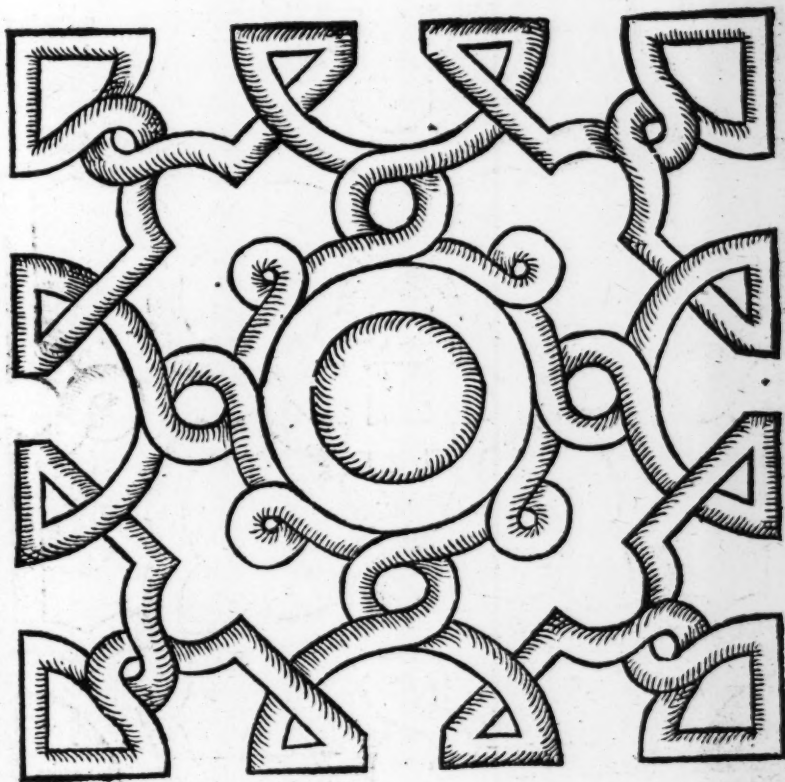


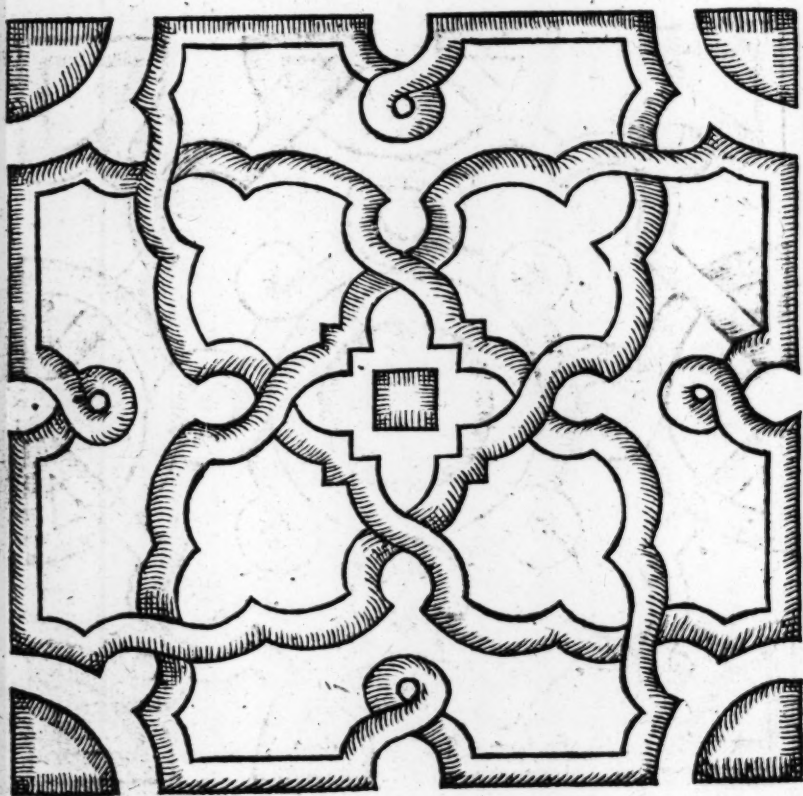
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

A PLAINE KNOT WITH-
OVT LINES.

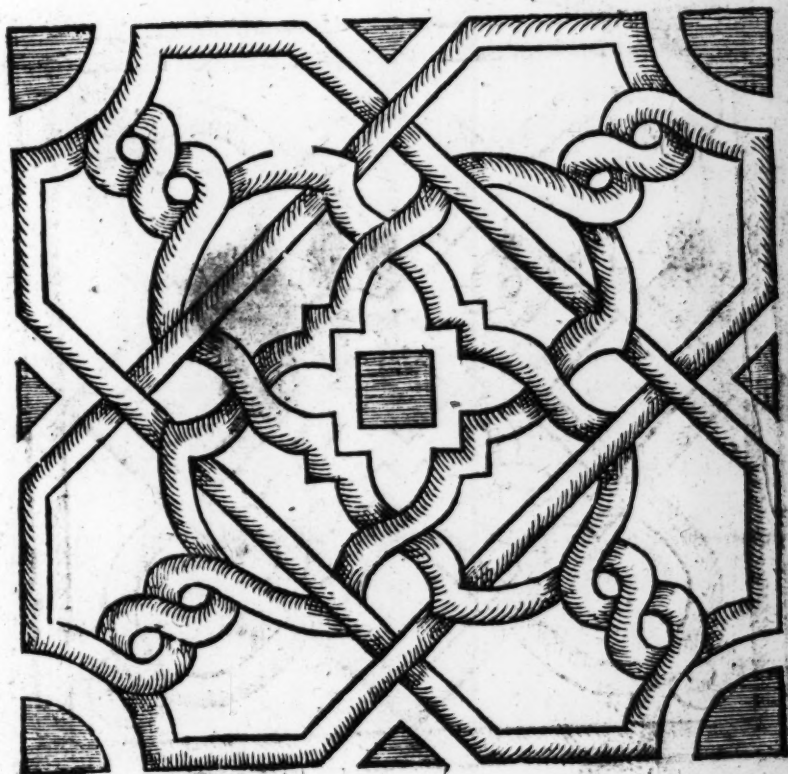


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

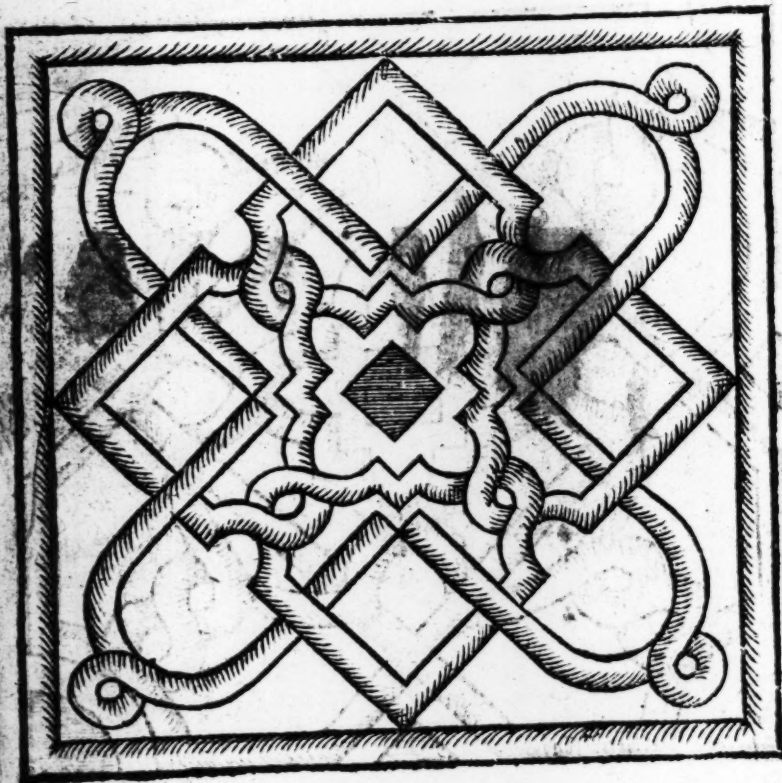


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

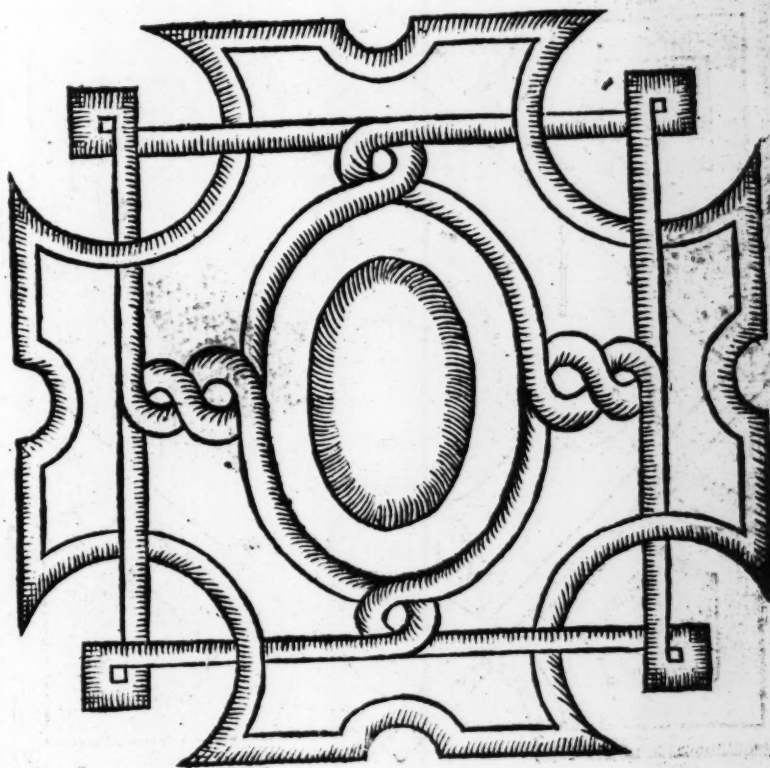
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

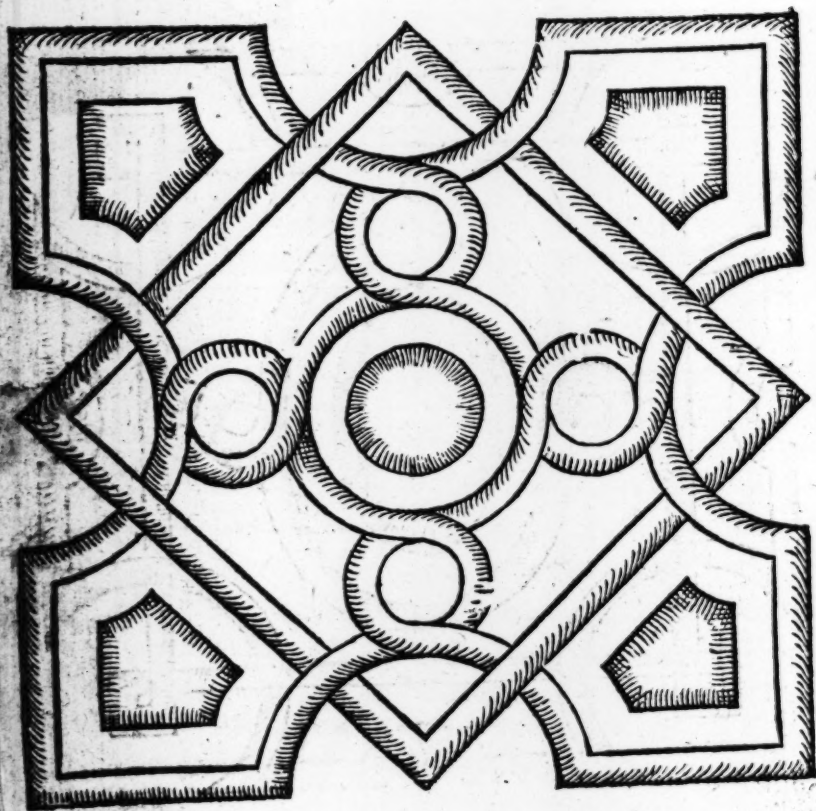


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

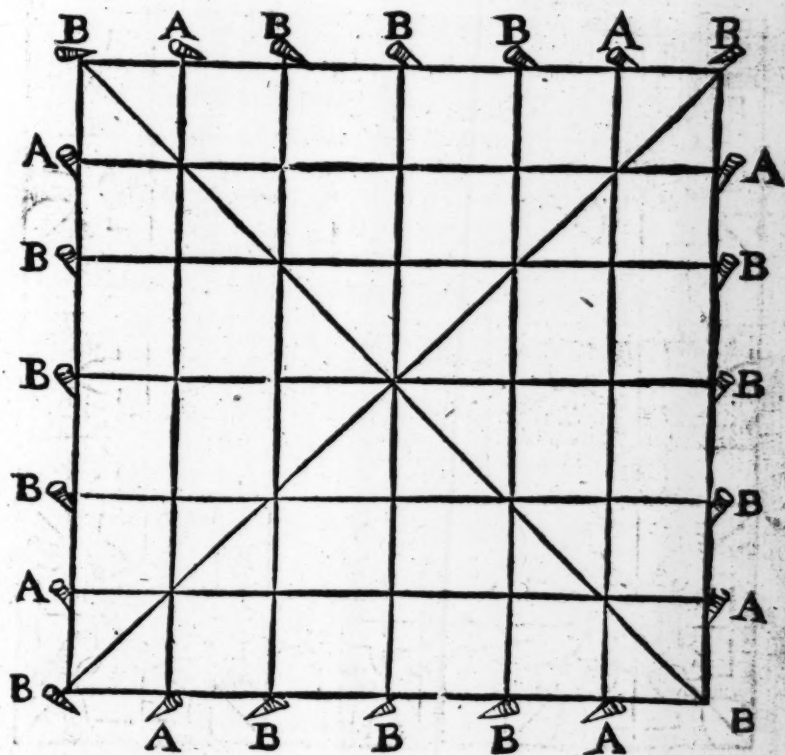


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

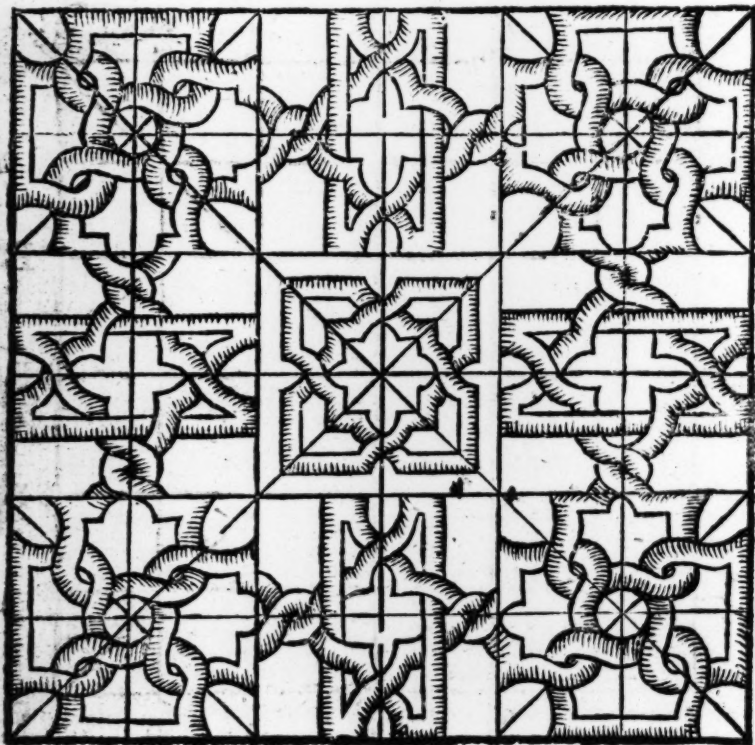


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

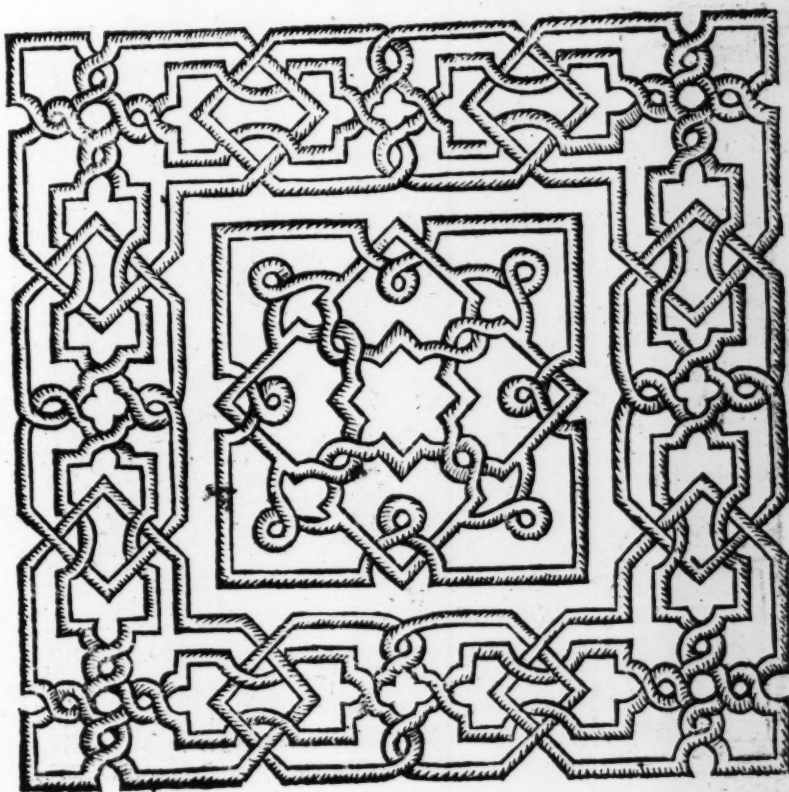
A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR
 cords or lines to draw a knot with a border, and for to
 make a border of beds parted in the middest.



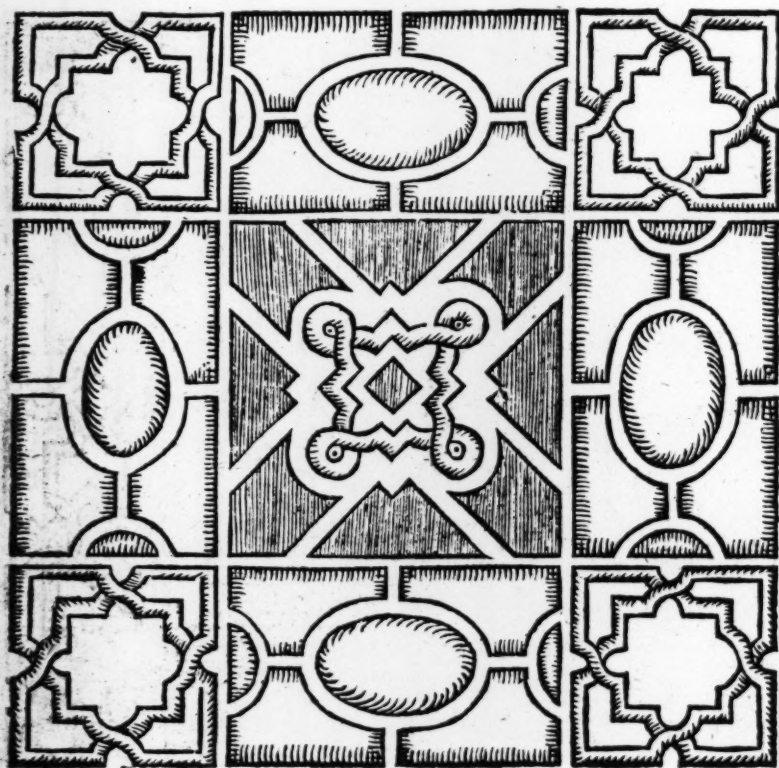
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CO'RDS FA:
stened vpon the border, with a knot in the midst.



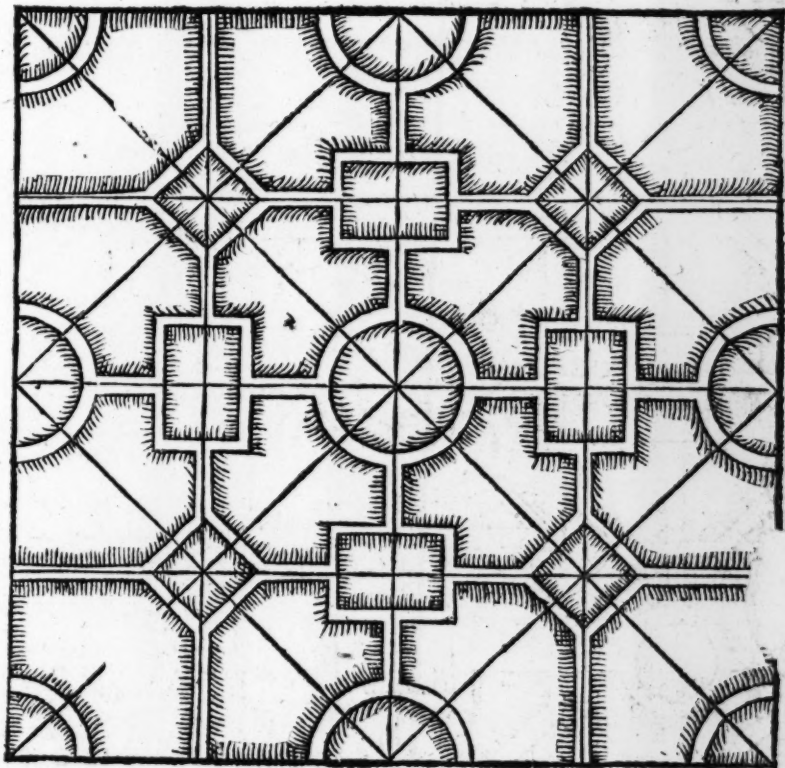
A BORDER WITH A KNOT
in the midst thereof.



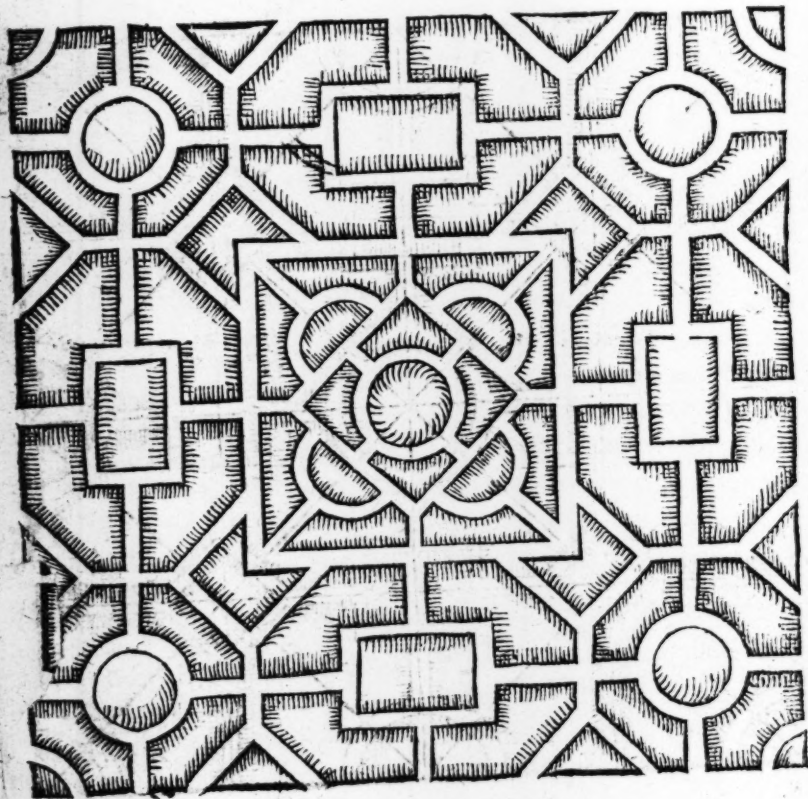
A BORDER OR KNOT DEVIDED
or parted, containing five small knots, with the midst.



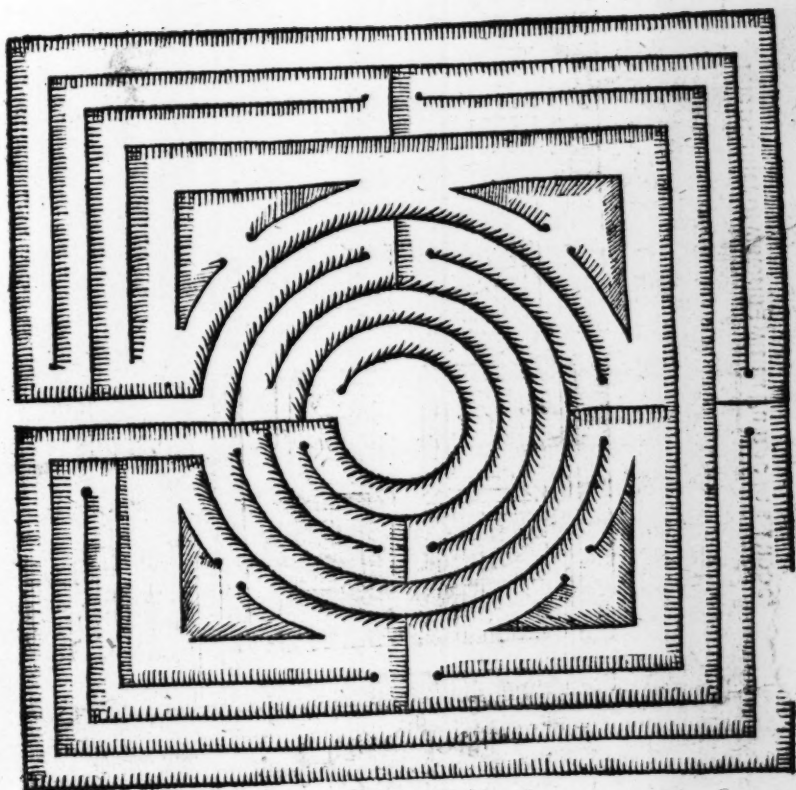
THE FORME OF THE LINES SET VP.
on the knot, whose squares or beds are parted.



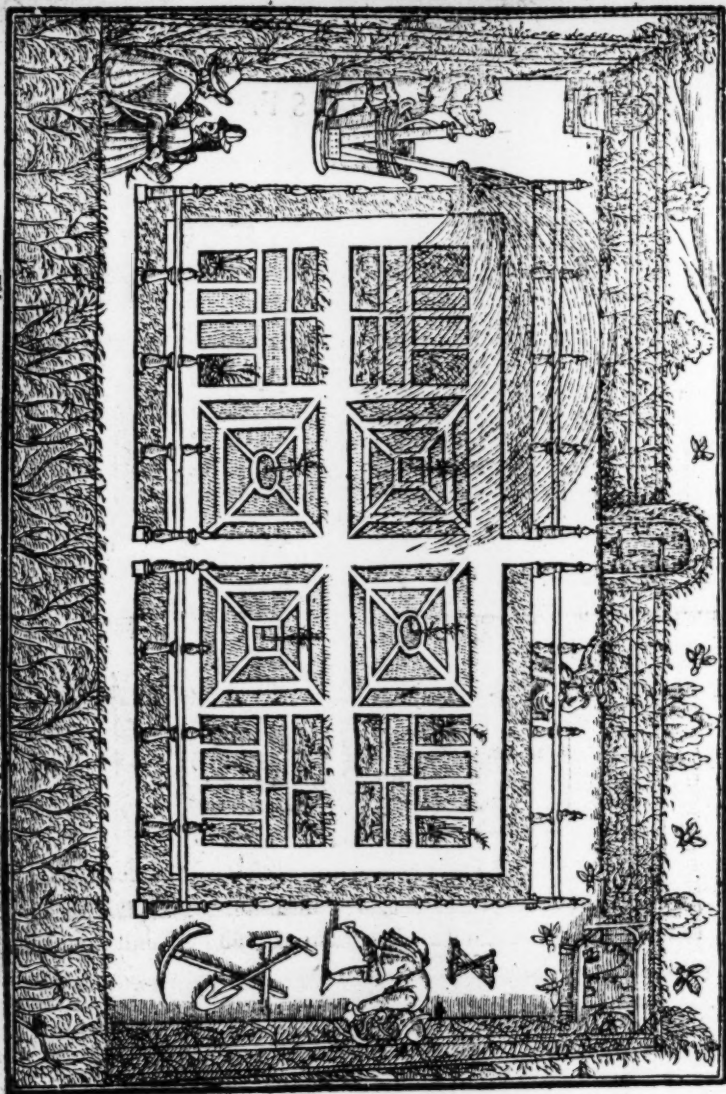
A BORDER OF BEDS OR SQUARES
parted, and the middest thereof.

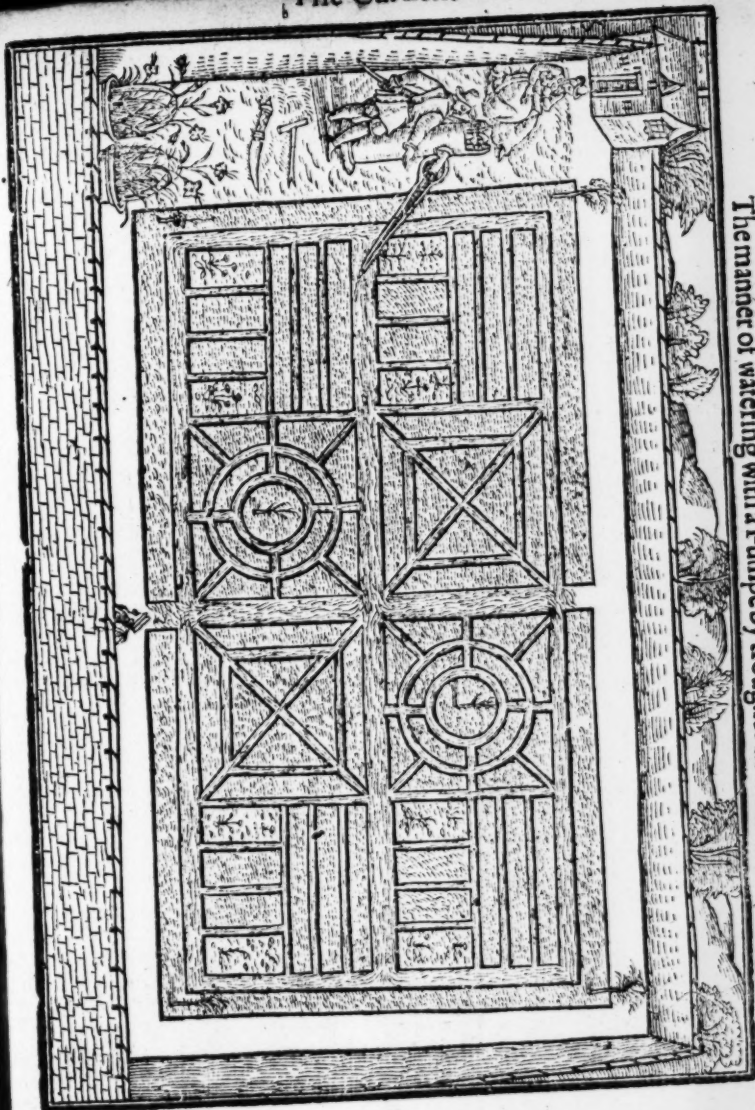


A MASE.

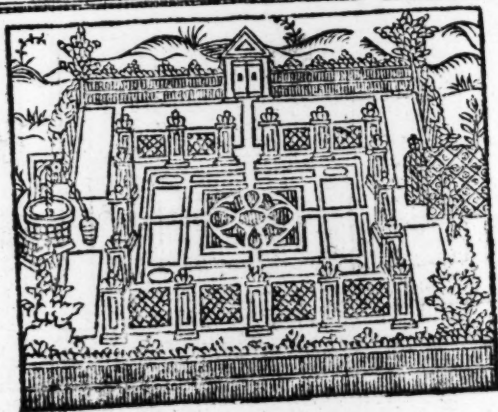
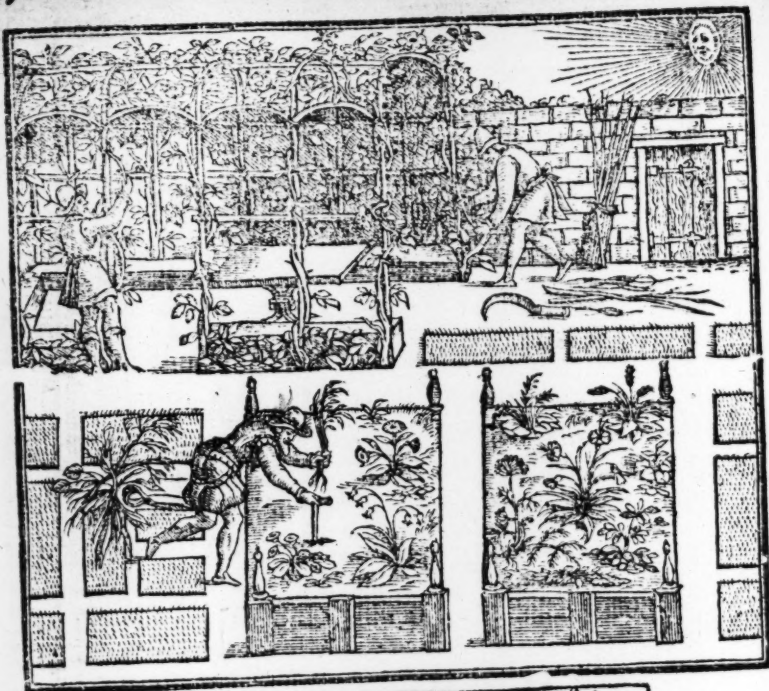


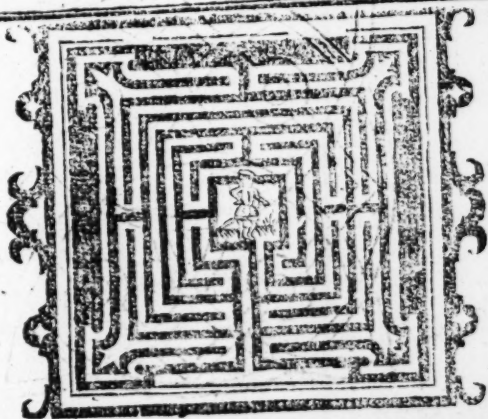
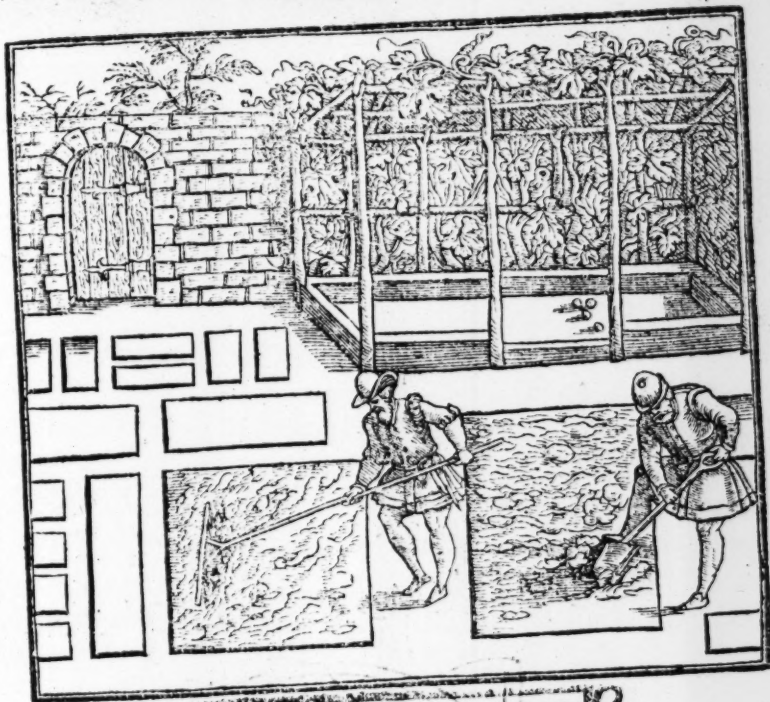
The manner of watering with a Pumpe in a Tubbe.

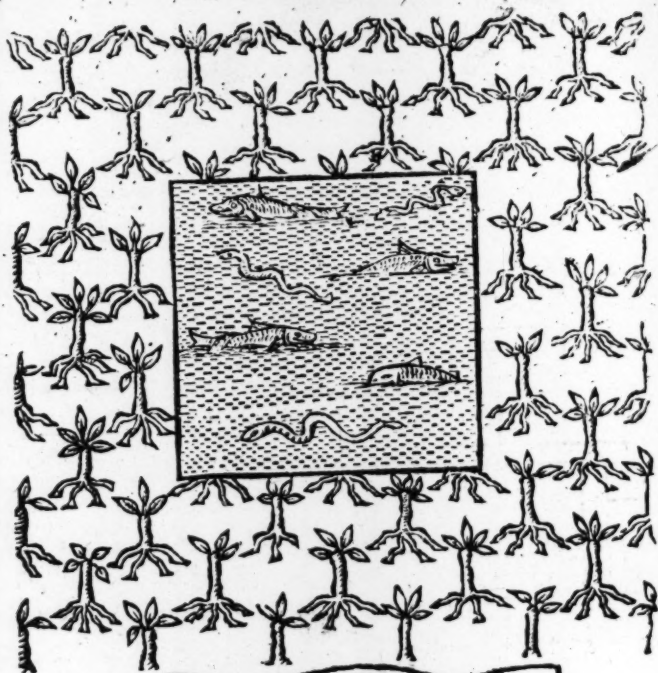




The manner of watering with a Pumpe by troughes in a Garden.







Worthy remedies and secrets anailing against the stroy-
ing of Snailles, Cankerwormes, the long bodied
mothes, garden fleas, earth-wormes,
and moles.

Africanus singular among the Greeke writers of
husbandrie, reporteth, that Garden plants and
roots may well be purged and rid of the harmefull
wormes, if their dennes or deep holes be smoaked,
the wind aiding, with the dung of the Cow or Oxe
burned.

That worthy Plinie in his first booke of histories
writeth, that if the owner or Gardener sprinkleth
the pure mother of the oyle Olive without any salt
in, it doth also drive the wormes away, and defend
the plants and herbes from being gnawen of them.
And if they shall cleave to the roots of the plants,
through mallice or breeding of the dung, yet this
weedeth them clean away. The plants or hearbes
will not after be gnawen or harmed by Garden-
fleas, if with the naturall remedie, as with the herb
Rocket, the Gardener shall bestow his beds in ma-
ny places.

The Coleworts and all pot hearbes are greatly
defended from the gnawing of the garden fleas, by
Radish growing among them. The eagle or sharp
vineger doth also preuaile, tempered with the iuice
of Henbane, and sprinkled on the garden fleas. To
these the water in which the hearbe Nigella Roma-
na shall be steeped for a night, and sprinkled on the
plants, as the Greeke Pamphilus reporteth, doth like
preuaile against the garden fleas.

h

Paladius

Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that the noisome vermine or creeping things will not breed of the Pot-hearbs, if the Gardiner shall befoze the committing to the earth, drie all the seedes in the skinne of the Tortoise, or sow the hearbe Mint in many places of the Garden, especially among the Colewortes. The bitter fitch and Rocket (as I afoze vttered) bestowed among the Pot hearbs, so that the seedes be sown in the first quarter of the Moone, do greatly auaille vs. Also the Canker and Palmer worms, which in many places worke great iniurie both to the gardens and vines, may the owner or gardiner drie away with the figge-tree ashes sprinkled on them and the hearbes.

There be some which sprinkle the plants and hearbes with the lie made of the fig-tree ashes, but it destroyes the wormes, to strew (as experience reporteth) the ashes alone on them.

There be others which rather will to plant or sow that big Onion, named in Latin Scilla or Squilla, here and there in beddes, or hang them in sundry places of the garden.

Others also will to fixe riuer Trevisles with nailes in many places of the Garden, which if they shall yet withstand or contend with all these remedies, then may the Gardiner apply to exercise this deuise, in taking the Oxe or Cowe urine, and the mother of oyle Olive, which after the well mixing together, and heating ouer the fire, the same be stirred about vntill it be hote, and when thorough cold this mixture shall be sprinkled on the pot hearbes and trees, doth maruelously preuaile, as the skilfull Anatolius of experience reporteth.

The

The worthy Palladius Rutilius reporteth, that if the owner of Gardiner burne great bundles of the Earlike blades (without heads) dried, thzough all the allies of the garden, and vnto these the dung of Backes added, that the sauour of the smoke (by the help of the wind) may be driuen to many places, especially to those where they most abound & swarm, and the Gardiner shall see so speedy a destruction, as is to be wondzed at.

The worthy Plinie of great knowledge reporteth, that these may be driue from the Dot-hearbs, if the bitter Fitch seedg be mixed and sown together with them, or to the bzaunches of trees, Treuises hanged by by the hozns in many places, doth like preuaile. These also are letted from encreasing, pea they in heaps presently gathered are destroyed, as the Greekes report of obseruation, if the Gardiner by taking certain Balmer or Canker-wormes out of the Garden next ioyning, shall seeth them in water with Dill, and the same being thzough cold, shall spzinckle on the hearbes & trees, that the mixture may wet and soke thzough the nestes, cue vnto the yongones, cleauing together, that they may tast therof, will speedely dispatch them. But in this doing, the Gardiner must be very wary, and haue an attentiuē eie, that none of the mixture fal on his face nor hands.

Besides these, the owner of Gardiner may vse this remedy certaine, and easily prepared, if about the bigge armes of trees, or stemmes of the hearbs, he kindle and burn the stronger lime and bymistone together. Or if the owner make a smoke with the Sulphoines, growing vnder the Nut tree, or burn the

the hoofes of Goates, or the gumme Galbanum. or els make a smoke with the Harts-horne, the wind aiding, by blowing towards them.

The Husbandmen and Gardiners in our time, haue found out this easie practise, being now common euery where, which is on this wise, that when these, after shours of rain are cropen into the warm sun, or into places standing against the sun, early in the morning shake either their fruits and leaues, of the pot-herbs, or the boughs of the trees for these being yet stiffe, throught the cold of the night, are procured of the same, the lighter and sooner to fall, nor able after to recouer by againe, so that the Palmer worms thus lying on the ground, are then in a readinesse to be killed of the Gardiner.

If the owner mind to destroy any other creeping things noxious to hearbes and trees, (which Palladius and Rucilius name, both hearbe and Tree wasters) then let him hearken to this inuention and deuise of the Greeke Dyophanes, who willet to purchase the maw of a Wether sheepe newly killed, and the same as yet full of his extremē filth, which lightly couer with the earth in the same place, where these most haunt in the garden, and after two dayes shall the Gardiner find there, that the mothes with long bodie, and other creeping things, will be gathered in diuers companies to the place right ouer it, which the owner shall either remooue and carry further, or dig and burie very deep in the same place, that they may not after arise and come forth, which when the Gardener shall haue exercised the same, but twice or thrice, he shall utterly extinguishe, and quite destroy all the kinds of
crec=

creeping things that annoy and spoile the Garden plants.

The husbandmen in Flanders arme the stocks, and compasse the bigger armes of their trees, with wispes of straw handsonely made and fastened oz bound about, by which the Palmer woormes are constrained to creepe vp to the tops of the trees, and there slayd, so that (as it were by snarcs and engines laid) these in the end are diuyn away, oz thus in their way begun, are speedily oz soone after procured to turne backe againe. As vnto the remedies of the Snayles particularly belongeth, these may the gardiner likewise chafe from the kitchin herbs, if he either sprinckle the new mother of the Oyle Olive. oz foot of the chimney on the hearbs, as if he bestowed the bitter fitch in bedgs among the, which also auaileth against other noysome woormes, and creeping things, as I afoze vttered. that if the Gardiner would possesse a green and delectable garden, let him then sprinckle diligently all the quarters, bedgs, and bozders of the garden, with the mixture of water and pouder of fennygreeke tempered together, oz set vpright in the middle of the garden, the whole bare head without the flesch of the bncast alle, as I afoze wrote.

Excellent inuentions and helpes against the garden Moles.

The skillfull Paxanus hath left in writing, that if the Gardener shall make hollow a big nut, oz boze a hollow hole into some sound peece of wood, being narrow, in filling the one oz the other with

Resin, Pitch, Chaffe, & Brimstone, of each, so much as shall suffice to the filling of the Put, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readinesse, stop euery where with diligence al the goings forth, and breathing holes of the Mole, that by those the fuming smoke in no maner may issue out, yet so handle the matter, that one mouth and hole be only left open, and the same so large, that wel the Put or vessell kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, wherby it may take the wind of the one side, which may so send in the saueur both of the Resin and Brimstone into the hollow tombe, or resting place of the Mole: by the same practise so workmanly handled, by filling the holes with the smoke, shal the owner or gardiner either driue quite away all the Moles in the ground, or find them in short tyme dead.

There be some that take the white Acelswort, or the rynde of Cynocrambes beaten and farced, and with Barly meale and Eggs finely tempered together, they make both Cakes and Pasties wrought with wine and milk, and those they lay within the Moles denne, or hole.

Albertus of worthy memozy reporteth, that if the owner or gardiner closeth or diligently stoppeth the mouthes of the Moleholes with the Garlike, onion, or lecke, it shall either driue the moles away, or kill them, thzough the strong saueur stinking or breathing into them.

Many there be, that to driue away these harmefull Moles, doe bring by young Cats in their garden ground, and make tame Weasels, to the end that either of these thzough the hunting after them
may

may so driue away this pestiferous annoyance, being taught to watch at their straight passages, and mouths of the holes comming forth.

Others there be also which diligently fill and stop vp their holes with the red Ore oz Ruddell and iuice of the wild Cucumber, oz sow the seeds of Palma Christi, beeing a kind of Saryion, in beds, through which they will not after cast vp, nor tary therabout.

But some exercise this easie practise, in taking a liue Mole, and burning the powder of brimstone about him, being in a deep earthen pot, through which he is procured to cry, all others in the mean time as they report, are moued to resort thither.

There are some besides, which lay silke snares at the mouth of their holes.

To the simple Husbandmen may this easie practise of no cost suffice, in setting downe into the earth a stiffe rod oz greene branch of the Elder tree,

FINIS.

